

• Clauses

- Day 1:
1. A clause is a portion of or a whole sentence.
 2. It must contain a verb.

Independent Clauses

- can exist on its own
- whole sentence

Dependent Clauses

(Subordinate)

- cannot exist on its own
- Portion of sentence
- Needs an independent clause

Ex. When I am tired, I chug coffee.

- I chug coffee = independent clause. Stands on its own.
- When I am tired... = dependent clause. You need to finish the thought, i.e. you need an independent clause.

→ If you switch the "when" to the other clause, it becomes dependent, and the original one becomes independent.

- I am tired = independent
- When I chug coffee = dependent

• List of Dependent Clause markers

When/where - ubi

Because - quod

If - si

While - dum

Exercise: everyone gets a number, 1 or 2. 1s write a silly dependent clause, 2s write an independent clause. After 30 seconds, everyone gets up and finds their opposite number to make a full silly sentence. Silkiest one wins.

Day 2: Qui, quae, quod

1. In Latin, Qui quae quod is another for a dependent clause. "Who" in English. Each form corresponds to a gender.

Qui = masc. pl. qui

Quae = Feminine pl. quae

Quod = Neuter pl. quod

Qui Quae Quod is called a "relative pronoun" because it relates to a noun (person, place, thing) in a previous clause.

English Ex. [I know a man] (who ran the Boston marathon.)

- The "who" refers back to the "man".
- Have students break down this sentence into clauses, then identify clauses.

Ex. (Bea is a girl) (who has red hair.) → (Bea puella est) (quae crinibus roseis habet.)

↳ identify and explain clauses.

- In Latin, the relative pronoun must relate to the antecedent in gender and number only. Not case. Use examples from the textbook pgs. 134-135.

• You must use context clues to identify whether a relative pronoun is singular or plural.

Ex. puerum videmus qui stupidus est > sing. v. plu. verb
pueros videmus qui stupidi sunt > sing. v. plu. ending.

n. ... videt qui urbem edificavit